COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—AVE.

Before Judges Date, Brader, and Hutton.

INTERESTING OFINIONS AS TO LIES OF BOARDING—
HOUSE KEPPERS ON REGACE OF BOARDING.

In the case of Stewart agt. McCready, Dally, P. J.,
for the Court, delivered the following opi ion:

A boarding-house keeper, as contradi tinguished from the keeper of an inn, should, in the sense of the statute, be rewarded as one who furnishes accommodation for a definite period, as by the week or month, as a rate of compensation surred upon. A gnew, as distinguished from a boarder, is bound for ne at pulated time. He stops at the inn for as short or as long time as he pleases, paving, while he remains, the customary charge. Writle he occupies the position of a gnest the inn-keeper has a lien upon his effects, and may detain them until he is paid for the accummodation which has been furnished, but if he and the inn-keeper enter into a special agreement for any fixed period, at a stipulated price, he ceases to be a gness and becomes a boarder. The inn-keeper relies upon the effects. In modern times, and especially in ciries, the practice has become very guarries they are the practice has become very gradered of furnishing accommodation by the vace or by the month, at a fixed rate, or as the parties may agree, and the persons who furnish moons modation in this way are distinguished as keepers of boarding-houses. Before the passage of this antulation of the state of the persons to whom they supplied entertainment, and it was evidently the intent of this statute the effects of the persons to whom they supplied entertainment, and it was evidently the intent of this statute the files and such right of detention," was intended the intent to specify any particular case or chassed the lien athan to specify any particular case or chassed the lien than to specify any particular case or chassed the lien than to specify any particular case or chassed the lien than to specify any particular case or chassed the lien than to specify any particular case or chassed

Judge Hilton dissented.

Judge Brady delivered the following concurred

The act of 1869 (Session Laws, 771) gives to the keeper of a boarding-house a lien to the extent of the board due. It provisies that each keeper shall bare the right to detain the baggage of "any boarder," and discards all distinction between transient and permanent guests, and forther confirms this privile, e by giving such lien for the amount "wich may be due for board by such boarder," without reference to the manner in which, or the time for which, the board became due. Thus right is not quadrined by the declaration which follows, that the lien is to the "same extent, and in the same manner as ion-keepers have such lien and such right of detention." These words apply to the character of the lien, and the extent and mode of exercising it. They designate the lies which the keeper has for the sam due, viz: the such lien as an inukeyer, when he has any lien at all. The saturds was drawn, doubless, with reference to the rule splicable to ionkeepers in treas cases; but the law maker was either mixtaken about the rule, or has been unfortunate enough to present an act which is obscure, and which it requires some reflection to understand. I think, however, that it becomes clear, as a matter of construction and intention, that the lon given to boarding-house keepers is wishout reference to the character of the guests, and that it makes no difference whether they are transient or not.

The judgment abould be reversed. The act of 1869 (Session Laws, 771) gives to the

ninth section.

THE DEST.

SEC. 9. Said new State shall take upon likely a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the ist day of January, 18th, to be ascertained by charging to it all sits day of January, 18th, to be ascertained by charging to it all sits expenditures within the innite thereof, and just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the State Overmoset, since any part of said debt was contracted, and deducting therefrom the moneys path into the Treasury of the Commonwealth from the contract housed within the same period. All private rights and tuterests to lands within the proposed State, derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation, shall remain valid and scoure under the laws of the proposed State, and could be determined by the laws now existing in the State of Virginia.

The final vote on the adoption of the ordinance was so follows:

The final vote on the adoption of the winder of States o

- Mesers, A'kit son, Buremen of Tyler, Barus, Boyers, Brossi, Crothers, Close, Carekadon, Giet, Graham, Har-

THE POPULATION OF THE NEW STATE.

Total pepulation. 281,708
The aggregate population of Virginia by the census
of 1860 was 1,563,192, including 495,505 laves, leaving
a white population of 1,097,373. Not more than eight
or ten thousand of the rlayes were in the counties now or ten thousand of the slaves were in the counties now included in the State of Kanawba, so that in losing this population of 281,786, Virginia loses about one-fourth of her white inhabitants.

GEN. RUSPICIRAND AND THE PACSS.

CLARRYLLE, Aug. 29, 1861.

The General commanding the a my of occupation in
Western Virginia invokes the aid of the press to prevent the enemy from learning through it the position,
strength, and movements of the troops under his command. Such information is of the greatest service to the enemy, and deprives the commander of our own forces of all the advantages which arise from the secretary of concentration and surprise—advantages which are constantly enjoyed by the rette, whose press never appears to betray them.

W. S. R. JSECRANZ, Briggs, General Conde.

ANOTHER FEARLESS AND PATRIOTIC DEMOCRAT .-At the Maine Democratic State Convention Mr. E. T. Luce made a speech for the Union, which, though not suiting all of his hearers, was, nevertheless, the manly expression of a true and loyal American citizen. He

There are five plates of \$10's, four notes on each, made payable at the places specified above. On the left is an admirable likeness of President Lincoln; in the center the American engle; and on the right a fulllength figure representing the Arts. Five plates of \$20's, payable as above, in the center which is a full-length figure of Justice. The other parts of the note are filled with a com quation of georaving, and are really beautiful works of art.

MAKING THE "ROLLS." While the steel die is being engraved by hand, or by the geometric lathe, its temper is soft, so se to readily receive the engraving; but when this is completed, the die is put through fire and water, and made as hard as possible. It is then placed in a press which exerts a force of nine tuns on each square inch, and a roller of soft steel is guided over the surface so as to take up the impression from the hardened die. The process is examined attentively through the magnifying-glass, and the atmost care and judgment is required to see that the impression is transferred evenly in every part. This coll in its turn is hardened, and is then ready to reproduce the engraving on its surface on the soft steel-plates ad infinitum. Thus if, as in the present instance, it were necessary to issue a very large number of notes within the briefest possible time, the dies could be duplicated by the score, and each used in a separate press to print off bank-notes. These rolls being kept on hand, he dies can be freehened up when worn down by use, er new ones made with perfect case whenever re mired. The lettering is drawn on the model, and

the vignettes or geometric work.

BANK-NOTE PAPER. The paper for bank notes is of necessity made from the very best stock, and very beavily "sized," to render it so impervious to the printing-ink that the impresgen on one side will not strike through and war that in the other. It also makes the paper more durable and fit for general circulation. It comes from the will in shoots large enough for eight notes, but is out imo mives, and four notes are printed on each piece. The abects, in compartments suitably labeled and numbered, are kept in a large room by themselves, all of them counted on receipt from the mill, and carefully recounted and charged when delivered to the distributing room. A stock of about a million sheets will be constantly on hand so long as this mammoth contract is infulfilled. From the distributing room the paper goes to the printers, each of whom gives a receipt for the number of blank sheets he takes, and is credited with the perfect and imperfect notes he returns. In this distributing room there are about a score of men and girls. half of whom are solely occupied in counting the blank

DRYING AND NUMBERING.

As fast as printed, the notes are counted and returned the finishing room, where their receipt is duly aca ruck to dry sufficiently to allow of their being bandled, then counted, and then taken to the drying room. This is a small chamber, with a falce floor, under which are steamptpes to beat the air of the room. At one side is a series of vertical wooden frames sliding forward on rails, like the "folding-doors" of a parler, and when pushed in fluing with tolerable accuracy to each other. They are fitted with horizontal wires, to which the as in full four days by the ordinary process. A shaft admits cold air below to force the hot air to rise steadily, and a ventilitor in the roof of the chamber suffers all moisture to escape. The dried notes are now laid separately between sheets of pasteboard, and in a press they go to be numbered in regular rotation by a nachine that inks itself, and changes its numbers with onering precision. The note is now completed and rously for delivery. All that remnins is to put them up in bundles and send them off to Washington for signs-

ture and isane. The order for these notes was only received by the American Bank-Note Company on the 25th of July, but in point of fact the work could only be commenced in carnest when Secretary Chase made his recent visit o this city; for in the interim so many changes were made in the design and details that a fair start could only be made thus recently. And yet so rapidly do things move in this country, the dies have been made, the notes printed, and the first installment on the contract was forwarded on Tuesday. How differently they do this sort of business abroad, may be inferred from the fact that, when Russia wanted to make a general issue of paper money recently, the Czar sent a Commis-sion to England, Germany and France to get the work done, but after all had to send the order to our great Bank-Note Company. More recently the National Bank of Greece having had their notes counterfeited in Europe, ordered an entirely new set of plates from these same parties, from sheer inability to get the work done as well abroad. Thus work that requires months to accomplish in the old-fushioned countries of Europe, is compressed into weeks and even days in this city of

esues are to be of the denominations of \$5, \$10, and

the following places: New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. The names of the places are engraved on the notes. The \$5 note is embellished on the left margin, with full-length figure of Crawford's 'America," with the motto "E Pluribus Unum" and on the right a pertrait of Alexander Hamilton.

of mailing his letter that hight, is inconsistent with his statement that he went to bed, and that the mail did not leave until 4 o clock the next morning.

He probably dreames of the statements which he furnished The Times, that there were no barteries taken—no charges made; that the Union forces lost five natteries, 8,000 stand of arms, &c., and no doubt redected his own feelings when he calls the Union forces construly at being repulsed after marching twelve miles, and fighting three or four hours an intended chamy which numbered more than three to the products as the surest as feguard against counterfeiting. While it is impossible in a parsgraph to give the general public an idea of so complex a machine as this, it may be bright as placed as a marchine as the intended an analysis of these statements. may be brisfly explained as consisting of three separate motions" combined, which move a carriage on which lies the oval chuck, to which is attached the steel die. The whole is driven by one main shaft with interme fiate wheels, and the alternating and combined mo tions press the die against a fixed graver, or tool, in such a way that any required pattern may be produced.

> opied by hand on dies, which are hardened, taken up on rolls, and transferred to new plates, as in the case of

obsets given out and impressions returned.

PRINTING THE NOTES.

The die of the Treasury Note being completed in every part, and having received its final touches from the hand of the skilled chief engraver, is given in charge of the printers. Of these there are nearly one hundred already at work, and more will be added as the places are completed, and the delivery of notes be-comen more rapid. They work in pairs at hand-presses, usually a man and a girl to each, the man doing the boovier labor of working the press, inking, and cleaning the die, and the girl the nicer task of westing the paper, and carefully laying it on the prepared die, and emoving it when printed. On the face of the Governignettes and part of the lettering, and green for the geometrical ground-work and cortain portions of the let-tering and general design. On the back, which is almust covered with geometrical-lathe work, the only color is green. The object of using these two colors is at once to give a certain poculiarity of appearance to the Government issues, and to guard against counter-feiting by photograph or otherwise. This end is effectivaly accomplished by the employment of the peculiar parented green tint, of which the American Bunk-Note Company have the exclusive use. It is claimed for this ink that is unalterable by the action of light, air, or sulphurous vapors; insoluable in nitrie, muriatic, or other saids, or in caustic alkalies, and only soluble in coiling oil of vitriol; that, unlike all colors beretofore used for a similar purpose, it resists every known agent which can be employed to dissolve it from the paper, r change its color; and that it can only be efficed by stroving the appearance of the note or document on which it is printed. Each note bea to go through the press three times-twice to print the black and green on the face, and once for the green impression on the

orledged. They are now had in small packages on damp notes are hung by ordinary clothes-pins, and the not air passing from below circulates through the heets so as to dry them as effectually in twelve hours hydraulic press submitted to a pressure of 500 tuns, so us to make them perfectly flat and smooth. From the

enterprising and skillful artisans.

The Bank-Note Company are making two kinds of notes for Government—the "Demand bills," for general circulation and without interest, and the Tres Notes, which bear 7 3-10ths per cent interest, and are redeemable in three years' time. Of the former, the \$20; of the latter, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000.

The following plates have been engraved, and are now printing as rapidly as possible: Eight plates of four five-dollar notes each, payable in

netrical lathe work, and other securities against coun-These notes are all executed in the finest style

Of these notes a portion of the \$10's were sent to Washington for signature on Tuesday and will be the first in circulation. These notes are all payable on demand; they are a little larger than ordinary bank notes, and are much smaller than the 7 3-10 interest notes; and were reduced in size for convenience as ircalating medium.

In addition to these notes the following 7 3-10 interst notes, payable three years after date, the interest payable semi-annually, are in the course of preparation, and some of them will be issued before the 1st of September.

Fifties, distinguished by a very large engraving of the American Eagle; one bundred dollar notes, which will be ornamented with an engraving of Gen. Scott, the best and most life-like portrait of the original we have ever seen; the five hundreds bave in the center a portrait of Washington, on the left a figure of Justice,

and on the right a figure of Fortune.

The \$1,000 note has a fine portrait of Secretary
Chase; the \$5,000 note has a picture of an Indian woman supporting the arms of the United States, with an appropriate background, and a figure of Justice on the left.

The 7 3-10 interest notes specify on the face that they are convertible into twenty years 6 per cent United States bonds, and also state the interest per day on the notes of each denomination.

VIRGINIA DIVIDED.

VIRGINIA DIVIDED.

FORMATION OF THE NEW STATE OF RANAWHA.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Wednesday brings a
full account of the measures adopted by the State Convection at Wheeling for the division of Virginia and
the formation of a new State under the name of
Kunawhs. The ordinance organizing the new State
was pused by a vote of orty-eight Yeas to twentyseven Nays, several members of the Convention pairing off. Strenuous opposition to the movement was
made by the minority, but the objectors were finally
overculed. verruled.
The ordinance, as adopted, provides that the new

State shall consist of the following counties: State shall consist of the following to be the desire of the

people inhalting the counties herels after nearlemed to be separated from this Commonwealth, and to be separated from this Commonwealth, and to be selected into the Union of States, and independent Naice and counted into the Union of States, and becomes a member of the Government of the United

Sates:
The people of Vigtots, by their Delegates assembled to Conventina it Wheeling, do order that a new State, to be called the State of Kanawha, be formed and erected out of the territory tended within the following described boundary: Beginning on the Tog Fork of Sandy River on the Kentu ky line where the Counties of Buthanan and Legan join the sense, and the dividing line of the Counties, and the dividing line of the Counties, and the dividing line of the Counties of Myoning and McDoweit to size where County line, and with the dividing line of the tounder of Mercer and wyoning to the Raisegn County line; and thence if the Myoning to the Raisegn County line; and thence if the Myoning to the Raisegn County line; and thence if the Myoling of the County line; and thence if the Myoning to the Raisegn County line; and thence if the Myoning to the Raisegn County line; and thence if the Myoling line of the County. Morcer County line, and with the dividing the of the counties of Mercer and wyoming to the Research County line; and thence with the dividing line of the Counties of Raielya and Mercer. Montees and Raielya Research Montees and Raielya Research Montees and Raielya Research Montees and Raielya Research Montees and Research Raielya Research and Posahoutas. Rand lph and Posahoutas. Randolph and Pendieton to the routhwast corner of Bardy County, thence with the dividing the source with the dividing the States of Marylind and Virginia to the Penerylvenia line; these with the interview of Virginia to the Penerylvenia line; these with the interview of Virginia to the Penerylvenia line; these with the interview of Virginia to the Onto River; the need down and vivers and devolution the same, to to dividing the States of Penerylvenia and Virginia to the case, to to dividing time between Virginia and Kentoney, and with the said line to the beginning becoming within the boundaries of the prepased new State in Counties of Logar, Wyoming, Raieigh, Payets, N. Cholas, Wester, Barado ph. Tocker, Freston, Jones and Maryline and Virginia Research Research Clay Kansan, Econor, Wayne, Cabell, Furcasan, Mason, Jackson, Ross, Caboun, Wate, Olimer, Alichle, Woode, and Haorock."

The third section provides for the subsequent additional control of the States.

third section provides for the subsequent ad-

The third section provides for the subsequent admission of seven other countles, should the inhabitants elect to join the new Common wealth:

Subsequent Admissions.

Sac. 3. The Convention hereinbelow provided for may change the houndaries described in the first section of this ordinance, so as to include within the proposed little the Convention of Greenberg and Pocchiones, or or of them, and also the Countles of framparite Hardy. Mo sac, Berkey, and Jeffetten, or either of them and also such other countles as its continuous to the said boundaries, or to the countless manded in this section; if the said countless to be added or either of them by a majority of the votes given, she declare their with to form part of the votes given, she declare their with to form part of the votes given, she declare their with to form part of the votes given, she declare their with to form part of the votes given, she declare their with to form part of the votes given, she declare their with the form part of the votes given, she declare their with the form part of the votes given, she declare their with the form part of the votes given, she declare their with the form part of the votes given, she declare their with the form part of the votes given, she declare their with the form part of the votes given.

The time for taking the vote on the formation of the new State is fixed for the fourth Thursday (24th) of October next, and the 4th section defines the method

Sec. 6. Poll-books shall be prepared under direction of the Governor for each place of voting in the several counties hardobefore mentioned, with two appraise columns, one to be harded. For the New State, the outer "Against the New State," and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners who sope lotteneded, and the officers who count circuit the election is May last, or such either persons as the Governor new appoint, to attend at their respective claces of heiding elections, and superintend and conduct the election hards provided for. And if the said Commissioners and officers shall felt to attend at any such place of holding elections. It shall be lawful for any two freeholdes a present to act a commissioners in super itending and collection. But had be the day of such petsons appearinteneding and conducting asid election is and to applied officers to conduct said election. It shall be the day of such petsons appearinteneding and conducting asid election to com-

poll-looks the expenses of the same.

The responsibilities to be assumed are defined in the ninth section.

Burley, Broad, Croibers, Close, Carakadon, Gist, Graham, Har-risen, Hubbard, Hall of Miglou, Hawkshnist, Johnson, Koonea, Masen, Mentague, Fooliey, Hitchie Stewart, Tart, Trout, Wet-zal, Watton, and Mr. Freddent (Boreman of Wod)—27. Several members were paired of:

Several memoers were parent of the Sew State.

The population of the counties which are declared to constitute the new State is 271,746. The following table shows the figures of the hast census:
Legan 4,931 Reanoize 8,048 Karawha 14,575
Wyondeg 2,65 Cathoun 2 502 Bonne 4,540
Wyondeg 2,65 Cathoun 2 502 Bonne 6,547
Fayette 5,967 Gilmar 3 759 Cabell 8,229
Nicholas 6,676 Filtende 6,547 Fertam 6,761
Webster 555 Ohls 22 427 Mason 9,155
Randolph 4,998 Brooke 8,494 Weed 11,046
Tother 1,425 Barbour 8,850 Picesants 2,945
Treston 11,312 Urbhar 7,237 Tyler 6,517
Menongalis 15,948 Harrison 13,700 Doddridgs 5,203
Marion 17,21 Lewis 7,596 West 11,506
Marion 15,721 Lewis 7,596 West 11,506
Jackson 8,300 Clay 1,731 Hancock 4,445

GEN. ROSECRANZ AND THE PRESS.

expression of a true and loyal American citizen. He concluded as follows:

"There is a great difference between supporting the Government and supporting the Administration, though some of you are so blind you will not see it. It is not my purpose to vote for Israel Washburn, jr., nor need I acknowledge the doctrine of the Chicago platform; neither will I pledge myself to exprort all the acts of Lincoln and his Congress; but one thing be assured of, that I will support the Administration to the atmost of my power in all its efforts to crush this damnable rebellion. [Applause and hiscos.]"

whether they are transient or not.

The judgment should be reversed.

SUPREME COURT-CHANNERS - AUG. 21.-Before Jests John P. Mead agt. John L. Salisbury, &c. - Allow

James Lynch, receiver, agt. Balthaner Lang .- Or

der denied.

Thomas Galway agt. United States Steam Sugar Rafining Co., &c.—Proceedings on the part of all creditour stayed until decree in this cause.

Daniel Burns agt. The Provincial Insurance Co.—
Motion granted, with \$7 costs.

Mary D. Balliers agt. Wm. A. Balliers, &c.—Mation granted, with \$7 costs, with leave to defendance
to serve an amended answer in five days, on payment

f costs.
In the matter of Luise Outine for certiorari.—Cer

In the matter of George A. Ritzler. -- Same decision

judament.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company agt. Sophia
M. Schindles, &c.—Judgment ordered.
In the matter of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.—Sale confirmed, except as to the judgment agt. Edw. De Groot, as to which a rosale is of-

Volney Richmond agt. Elisha Bloomer .- Motion denied, without costs.

Jane M. Thorn et al. agt. Thos. Chambers.—Motion

granted.

ANOTHER CHILD-SCLDIER.

Thos. Quade, who had called in the 2d Regiment Fire Zouaves, was brought up this accrained on a writer of hatest corpus, and his discharge applied for on the ground that he was a minor, and had colleted without the consent of his parents. There was no one present to oppose the application, and the order for discharge was granted. THE ALLEGED CHILD-MURDER ON A BREMEN

THE ALLEGED CHILD-MURDER ON A BREMEN SHIP.

This was a writ of habers corpus on behalf of Capper Hees and wife, charged with the murder of their child on board a Bremen ship, on a voyage from Bremen to this port, and confined by the United States Marshal in the Tombs. The pet tion on which the habess corpus was issued alleged that the Keeper of the City Prison detained Hees and his wife without proper authority. The writ was returnable this s. m. Meantime, the Bremen Consul commenced proceedings against the accused, under the Extradition Treasy, before U. S. Commissioner Osborn. This z. m., on the matter coming up, the Keeper of the City Prison made return to the writ that the roomsed were detained by direction of the U. S. Marshal. By consent, the hearing of the matter was deforred until Monday, and, meantime, the proceedings before the U. S. Commissioner will have been concluded, and the City Prison Keeper may put in an amended return.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TRAK.-Avg. 28,-Before

Justice Research.—Ave. 24.—Below
DECISIOPS.

Wm. G. Wood agt, Samuel A. Hills.—The injunction must be modified, without prejudice to further
applicationate extend it. Costs of motion paid at \$10.
Samuel Carpenter agt, The Sixth Avenue Railroad
Company.—The plaintiff's motion for a discontinuance
ment therefore be granted, although a proceeding by
supplemental answer would seem to be more proper
and regular.

Joseph G. Gerson.

Joseph G. Garnev et al. agt. Thes. B. Smithson et al.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs, without prejudice to a new application on police to sureties.

U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS—Ava. 22.—Esfore Commissioners and Overs.

A NEW PRIZE.

The schooner Sharp was captured off Galvesico,
July 4, by the United States man-of-war South Carolina. She was load d with an assorted cargo, and by
her papers appeared to have cleared from NewOrleans, bound to Berwick Bay and Indianola, "with
liberty" [we quote from her papers] "to touch at any
port or ports, or change cargo" to any other vessel.

Prize Master Ray brought the vessel to this city toile
morning, and she was turned over to the Prize Commissioners.

BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—As Mr. Hugh McBride of No. 98 Mercer street was in his store yesterday, accompanied by Robert Potter, who was in his employ, he was suddenly assaulted by John Whine and Michael Duck, who apparently came in for that purpose. They were armed with knives and that purpose. They were armed with knives and cluts, and attacked both McBride and Peters so onexclute, and attacked both McBride and Peters so onexploted by that they could make but little defense. Both pectedly that they could make but little defense. Both were soriously injured, and Mr. Putter was ac badly were soriously injured, and Mr. Putter was ac badly were soriously injured, and Mr. Putter was as badly were soriously injured, and Mr. Bellride says he never had any difficulty with either of them. The accuract were complited by Justice Quackanbush the examination.

MEAT TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

SEBEL NEWSPAPERS SEIZED. Religious Journal Suppressed.

SOUTHERN SPIES ARRESTED. \$100,000 IN DRAFTS TAKEN.

The important scizures of papers made on Thurs'ny & Philadelphia, and briefly told by telegraph, are fully regard in the papers of that city of Friday mora-

THE EDITORIAL URIAH HEEP AND THE NEW-

YORK S.W.ER'S VOCATION GONE.

Afree press is the exponent of a free people; but the freedom of the people is imperited, the press set be guarded. And of late years the American persons has been the greation of popular liberty. In-thous politicians have made it subservient to their corrupt schemes, and it has been given up to virulence, shenesty, and licentiousness. No public man's chargar has been pure in its estimation, and it has stirred the people to deeds of mutiny and rage-not even stating its clamor when the Government has been endesgered and its flag prostrated. The character of our dangered and its flag prostrated. The character of our sewspapers has been remarked by all foreign to crists, and many newspapers are maintained only by their opposition to good character and good instructors. In the rebellions States the newspapers have become rebenomable, almost without exception, while in the loyal States we number the treasonable sheets by the sease. New York has been sending out, by steamer and cullway, hundreds of copies of incestary publications. New England has likewise tolerated present and all there are said to be four or five insignificant and there are said to be four or five insignificant has there are said to be four or five insignificant has been also and made the chance of "peace" a guise for all feeting, and made the chance of "peace" a guise for all feeting, one even sparing the integrity of our voluntaries or the honor of our marryred leaders.

The single paper in Philadelphia upholding treason and denouning Union has been of a religious charmoned denouning Union has been of a religious charmoned denouning Union has been of a religious charmoned and the state of the single paper.

or the honor of our martyred leaders, to single unjer in Philadelphia upholding treason leagun in the The single inper in Philadelphia upholding treason and denounding Union has been of a religious character. It never architectured that repute among the denounced prints, having been always feeble in seament and tone, and generally on the brick of separation. Its only noticeable feature for many years has been its nevocacy of Slavery, and it is reputed to have maintained an office in Kichmond, Va., where it lived a precarious existence by appending to the sympathies of slave holders, receiving domations for the support of its Northern edition. The New School Presbyterians, whom it formerly profes ed to represent, publicly repudisted it, and had it not been for a large display of can in its columns, one would have been puzzled to determine whether its pretencions were religious or political. In either field, it was file-ious and weak and we have not beard that its leaders were senerally quoted in any direction. These was written by a person named Convene, a native of forces with the columns of the property of at Converse, said to be a High S hoel graduate, was believe, constituted the whole team in one of the at insidious politico-religious papers north of Macon

and Dixon's line.
Since the fall of Fort Sumter The Observer has
Since the fall of Fort Sumter The Observer has teen raised into importance, by its advocacy of Secutorial chair, that hypocrite might have write n j h leaders us have been published in its columns; ach leaders as has a been published in its column; for they have particles in no manner of the fearless, open speech of the founder of the Gospel, but rather of the mooth, insidious style of the stage villain, where motives are tangua ent, though his talk is godly. In this paper the specious chans of Secession have been nigod at length, and in the last number it was attempted to prove the advantages of the Confederate Constitution over the great bond which our forestitution talk—the "rights of sovereignities," and was singularly blind in confounding every Unionist with an Aboditionist. In fact, The Christian Output has been a disputed to pure and undefiled to examine with an Aboditonist. In fact, The Christian Ob-ercer has been a discusse to pure and undefiled e-gion, and in no quarter had it more zerlous enemies has in those denominations after whose interests it

proceed to the office in Fourth part, and other appur enances of the place. He has also closed up the office, and warned the persons conducting The Observer that, at any attempt to wrive the publication, they will be dealt with according to law. The transmission of the people a, short and they are publicated as the property of the people as affect and the people as a fact and the people are the people as a fact and th Meppage, and it was to have been torn out on Saturday agot next—a matter of which the authorities were expired. The man Converse has been several times shown up in Union prints, and he addressed a letter to the editor of The Bulletin some time ago, complaining that his leaders were coried with comments.

If he can obtain a nearing he will doubtless attempt to cover up his madeeds equin; but to all go d parties and different, his sheet has been fits own sufficient expenses.

itizons, his sheet has been its own sufficient ex-nt, and, had it been managed with ability, would soment, and, had it over manufacture religious press which the war would not have outlived.

The following are the addresses of the editors of the

Rev. A. Converce, Editor and Proprietor; Office No. 108 th Four is reet, Phindelphia, Pa-uriest Converce, Associate Editor; Office No. 173 Main et Elebanos et, Richmand, Va.

Barist Converse, Associate Editor, Once the street, Richmand Va.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS STOPPED.

Hard upon the closing of The Observer Office followed the science of a lot of copies of Ren Wood's Krey-York Danly Acars, at Walnut street wharf. This is a quarto, of the size of The Herald and The This is a quarto, of the size of The Herald and The This is a quarto, of the size of The Herald and The This is a quarto, of the size of the enterprise of New-York daily journals, being generally days, and even works, behindhason with its maps, and noteworthy only for the strong "peace" ground that it has to ken since the beginning of the war. It has been a street work advocate of Stavery, and exceedingly nice in its work advocate of Stavery, and exceedingly nice in its Make the beginning of the war. It has been a strentious advocate of Stavery, and exceedingly nice in its attention to those matters of news which go to about the humanity of the troops of Davis. Yesterday, we believe, it contained a letter from Arnold Harris, contained at Richmond, probably not against his own will, which made a lawered excuse for the outniges at hismassas, and otherwise was intended to pulliate the followy of the robels.

In its editorial, The News was diffuse and inclined the commonly upon the blessings of peace and the horses.

Selony of the robots.

In its editorial, The News was diffuse and inclined In its editorial, The News was diffuse and the horograp of war. These pious articles have a indicrus air then we know that they were dictated by a netorious of the year and the abeet maintained by the awinding of the poor and the credulous. The News has tarly been making strenuous attempts to get up a strentation, and the newsboys obtained it for a song. The returner was conducted in a very quiet manner. Marshal Milward and his deputy, Mr. Schnyler, were resout. A namber of poteemen were also upon the condition of the preserve the peace and assist the Marshal if Secsety. When the crate containing the newspatyrs was landed at Walout street wharf, it was taken recession of by the Marshal. The various bundles are examined, and those containing The Durly News ere howed to be carried off by their owners. The number of papers select was quite large. Quite a squad if newsboys, who had been enaged in selling The Durly News alone, were much disprointed, and as they wended their way along Walout street, with downcast looks, were quite severe upon the Marshal for interfering with their business.

Beside the seiz ne of all parcels of The Durly News of New-York, desided for this city, those sent torough Adams's Express to points south of here have been taken possession of by the Marshal who overhealed all newspaper bundles at the express office at moon. A highly interested crowd was collected there at that hour. The orders were to since also all capies of the N. Y. Day Bank and Journal of Commerce, but no of these latter shouts were discovered.

A highly later were to seize also all copies of le N. Y. Day Brook and Journal of Commerce, but no of these later steeds were discovered.

The first burdle opened, which was di ected to A. later, Louisville, Ky., contained 22 bundles of 50 as th. Then came several large bundles of New-York pepers not contraband. Most of the parcels were direct do H. Taylor, Baltimore; but small bundles interest do to H. Taylor, Baltimore; but small bundles in the later of the parties further south.

rest d to H. Taylor, Baltimore; but small bundles in-chia-d were for parties further south.

In one bundle, directed to J. Shillington, Washing-ton, there were 20 copies of The News. G. Siggers, Airgandria, Va. got 4. N. O. Brooks, Ellicott's Mills; J. M. Robinson, Annap his; W. D. Sheypard, Wash-degton; M. Carrell, Canden depot, and G. E. French, Airgandria, each lead small parcels directed to them. Finally came eight bundles directed to H. Taylor, of Chimore, which, with the smaller parcels, made up the number on the lesser invoice 488. These, with the limit lot, made over 1.6-0.

the number on the lesser invoice 453. These, with the first lot, made over 1,6-0.

A famy in-ident occurred at the science, when an suterprising daily directed one of the effice employees to precure a copy of the paper. A big-listed cartasan saids a cut at him with a whip, when the would-be purisiner dropped the paper and ren.

The science of these papers made much talk about town during the day. The deed was generally applieded, although a few fearful or ill-disposed pe sons talked largely of the liberty of the press and the terrors of revolution. We overteard two talking in this way:

Oh I you may go on, stopping the press this way. You see where you drift to. You drift to a despetiant that's where you drift!
"It is better to 'drift' to despotism than be driven to anarchy, where these papers would drive us!"

"Oh! yes, look at France. There's where they stop the supers. You look out now. Abe Liauch's going it too strong. You musn't stop the press?"

"The mess has been a opped when licentions or libellous. He is a spy and suffers death who remaine in an enemy a libe; and those men are the most dangerous became most incidious. They would enfectle the Government went it needs men and means. They would stir up the doubtful States to mutiny. They would institude our army by under admiration of its opponents, and they would secure 'the bleadings of pence' by consenting to a disgraceful and disastrous separaration of the Union. Any of these offences, when uttered, would subject their authors to summary punishmen. Are they made less believes when printed! We stopped the telegraph became it was the mediam for trail or one communication. These paters now fulfill the same purposes; and, in times of revolution, some castoms must be abrogated to secure the Government intact. Better for a little right to be overbrown in the beginning to secure the great if this in the end, to the other with our homes. in the beginning to scoure the great rights in the cud tran to take care of the little rights while our homes

our projection, and our lives are made the prey of pillage and rebellion."

From The Inquerer.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER. Yesterday a wice and judicious step was taken by the United States Marshal, in suppres log the publicathe United States altered, in suppressing the position of the only traitorous sheet published in this fity. The Christian Observer, sithough a religious paper, and enited by a Minister of the Gostel, has, for some time past, teems d with vill sinces articles in opposition to the contract the past, teems d with vill sinces articles in opposition.

and edited by a Minister of the Goscel, her, for some time past, teemed with vill-inone articles in opposition to the prosecution of the war, and acusing the brave partiets who have left the conforts of home for the hardships and dangers of the battle field. The Observer has professed to be an organ of the New-School Presbyterian Church, but The American Presbyterian, the able organ of that body in this city, says that "It is repudiated by ministers and layones, in this city and vicinity, and as far as our church-mem-bership extends, anothered, westward, and each ward he can be replained to the control of the control o

In his paper of the present week—he fact one, probably, that will ever appear—1). Converse save:

'Arnourizator's remainst Soldenes in Vincinia—The following is an extract of a letter from a Northern gentleman redout in Vinginia, to a friend in Philiodolish. Under date of Aug. 9, he says:

"Remoin is an extra top-parability. The group bruts, friendlish, demo is outrages perpetrated by the thick-matheless soul there to ravege the courty, pulses the house and burn them out age the women, and should say for anonement percentage of these, and even children on the streets, have greatly conspirated the property.

The editor adds a comment to give force to his corre

The conter adds a comment to give force to his correspondent's denunciation of our whilers at the South.

The Observer, with apparent satisfaction, nilves a Secession correspondent in Missouri to say:

"He assured, Missouris out, as soon as the conjet out, from such aboutable misrie. The Administration has true done for Missouri what the Secessionets of the State, or elsewhere, the erround have done. If you tell man that there are the different statement of the ready asswer is, you are statement of the ready asswer is, you.

The editor thus notices the Secession papers of the

The editor thus notices the Secsation papers of the North:

"ANATHEN ADVOCATION PRICES — We have received the second number of The North Prices — We have received the second number of The North Prices as large quart of the form, of sind pages, mently printed in one become larguage. It is published in New York, at No. 99 Chains agreed. The editor is not it as their purpose to have an escential the country from the consequences of this herrible war. We command it in the attention and patronage of our follow chilens of Original bring and education. We observe by The Journal of Commence that the advocates of peace are harmoning in should revery past of the horder and Northern states. It makes that there was not affection on Jeffs-100 oppore opposed to the war and admenting a paperable estimation of our and and difficulties." The Charter that a correspondent in loyal Delawate, where recently wrote as follows:

"The Peace party to Delaware, which is by no means an tradiction of the large foot our Constitution and Lawra, or how the impuly of the Constitution for the most form the constitution and Lawra, or how the signify of the Constitution is to be made and defeat to."

Alluding to the suparagraph of the training rate to the superson of the training to the superson of the training rate of the superson of the training to the suparagraph of the training to the suparagraph of the training to the suparagraph of the training to the superson of the training to the superson of the training training to the suparagraph of the training tra

Alluding to the suppression of the trafforous paper at

West Consider, The Observer said:

"The Plant Senson Party.—The contents of the office
The defleror & a Bennor Party.—The contents of the office
The defleror & a Bennor the passes journal, published in W
Chester, Pa. were scattered in the street, or decaying a
mobilized Monday hight. This deed was the west of creek
who, a few months smoot, were classified as free speech as Almost all the editorials, correspondence, selections. Almost all the editornis, correspondence, selections, and captions of news items have had the same drift. The cultor, defining his position generally, remarked:

"the art quistion now is for peace, which is derivated by foressing timbers every wees; Paida, who are which the driving on any brains not congressed it to their tan Saiss. Unless may be a question for subsequent consideration.

Our residence will remember that this cheet professed to be a religious peace and

To the cie it o are city, we will state that The perity to want and reglect, and that the anders pro-cess of the law burely outstripped the natural cruer of things, as its publisher, a few days ago, declared "that the next number would be its last."

IMPORTANT ARREST OF SPIES. IMPORTANT ARREST OF SPIES.
Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, Detectives Taggart and Frankin, and United States Marshal Southey, returned from Harristung, having in their postersion three tren from the South, upon whose persons about \$3,00 was found, and drafts to the smooth of \$100,000, most of which were dated Richmond, Va.

These men arrived at Harrisburg by yesterday morning trein from Complexities.

Md., and that one vionist of Charleston. Chief Radhough of special policeman received the distingu

Carson is a unc-hooking, elderly gentleman, parhapse fifty years or thereabout. Its formerly did burness as a broker in New-York city, but has been living in Bal imore for several years. Kelly is a man apparently about thirty years, of medium size, and slimity built. He represented binnelf as a British subject, and presented a pa-sport signed by the British Consul at Bellinger, and deconverginged by the British Consul at Bellinger.

In the carpet-bag owned by Pegram were found a number of sealed letters, among which, one directed to Judge Brewer, at Anonpolis, and other to Mrs. M. Humphreys and George Brewer, at Baltimore. These were opened and discovered to be signed by J. W. Brewer, a rergeant in the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, serving in the Confederate army. They were principally descriptive of the battle of Ball Run, in which the writer participated.

Nothing of a scapicious nature was found in the carpet-bag of Kelly, but he was sammarily ordered to strip. He removed his garments, one by one, until he stood nude, with the exception of his understirt. Nothing was found upon any of his garments, and he rolled up the arms of his undershirt, saying:

"You see I have nothing at all."

At this time the Chief litted the extremity of his shirt, disclosing an army of take pockets. Kelly then rested, and faintly asked for a glass of water, evidently much frightened. Drafts dated Richmond, on New-York, were then produced, amounting to \$100,000 or more. The letters containing the drafts were sewed up in the pockets, and the whole had been ironed out, to give the garment a close fit, and prevent the notes from obtauling. A number of treasonable letters were also found.

All the letters were taken possession of by the

WHAT MR. RUSSELL OF THE LONDON

Times "SAW."

To the Editor of The Preventions Journal.

Mr. Russell, who occupies so large a space in The London Times in giving a description of "What he saw" at the regules of "Bull Run," was at no time within three miles of the battle-field, and was at no time within three miles of the battle-field, and was at no time within three miles of the battle-field, and was at no time within three miles of the battle-field, and was at no time within three miles of the battle-field, and was at no time within three miles of the strict of this, and left before him. At the period of the hardest fighting, he was cating his lunch with a brother "John Bull," he was cating his lunch with a brother "John Bull," he was cating his lunch with a brother "John Bull," he when the officer arrived at Contreville, amounting the apparent success of the Federal forces (of which has gives a correct description), it was 4 o'clock. The retreat commenced in Centreville at 45 o'clock. During this hulf hour he went about one mile down the Warronton road, and there met the teams returning, with some straggling soldiers and one receive regiment, which were not in the fight. He did not wait to see the main portion of the army, which did not reach the main portion of the army, which did not reach Centrevile until about two hours siter his flight.

His excuse for burrying to Washington on account

feet. The list printed by us some weeks since was by far the fullest given out. Every craft known to be hired or bought since is added to it, as below. Vessels having a f attached are gunbosts; those owned by the Covernment are marked *. 1. A. B. Hale. | 61. F. B. Forbes. Albat oss. † 67 .. Franklin.

CHARTERED AND PURCHASED VESSELS.

A great many lists of gunbouts, purchased vessels,

and chartered vessels have recently been published.

It is needless to say that there is not one of them per-

121. New York.
122. Nighting a.
123. Ocean Queen.
124. (**O. M. Pettil.
125. Pampero.
126. Passezer (captured schooner).
127. Patypes.
124. Patron. 65. Freeborn. 69. F. W. Bruns. 16 *Genrof the Seas 11. General Hambit 12. Gen! Sources, (in California.) 14. ties. Feshody. 75. Georgia. Phelps.
Philadelphis
Pickup.
Planel.
Patnam. Angusta. Quiker Cit. Quiker Cit. Quinebau Papid. Reif noef.

R.Speul Hawn (No. 5).

Tartar. Emilia Limite City. Empress. F. M. Syland.

57. Farmy. 58. Farmy. 59. Farmy/Sardiner 69. Farmer. Noticeal Goard. 170. "Yacker. I Noticeal Goard. 170. Young Rover. 119. Nero. MAKING A MINT OF MONEY. Only a very few out of the thousands who stream net the granite portice of the Merchants' Exchange

have any idea of the important operations that are no

being conducted in the upper storics of that building. Only a favored few have crossed the thresholds of those closed doors up there, heedless of the warning, "Positively no admittance," and seen the details of the great work that is being rushed toward completion with headlong baste. All day long, while the street below is roaring with the rush of traffic, the skilled workmen in those upper rooms keep busily at their delicate tooks, and all through the night the light that shines from those upper windows is lighting a second set of ands at the work that must never flag nor stop until c contract is completed. For until the tack is done or Government waits in anxiety, and ten thousand heels of trade are slowed or stopped for lack of the grand impulse. In these upper stories of the Exchange the American Bank-Note Company are making the places, and printing the bills for the great United Scates Lonn that is to give Government all the money it want to presecute the war for the Union; and in less than a month two bundred millions of paper money will have been manufactured by this manusoth bank-note en graving concern. Without these evidences of its inlabtedness as security in hand our banks will not give it an outce of all the golden millions they have offered to loan, and without them the Government cannot pay its soldiers, or clothe or arm them for the fight. Ho important it is, then, that the notes should be finished and put in circulation as soon as possible can readily be imagined. It is a fortunate circumstance for Government that there was such a great Company as this, occupying spatious fire-proof spartments, having the mary, and all other necessary facilities at hand to apply to in its hour of extremity to make the mint money it needs. Until within a few years past, when the American Bank-Note Company was formed by the the country, it would have been impossible to get the

vicit to the American Bank-Note Company's rooms and

Treasury Notes manufactured in any reasonable time,

without putting many sets of plates in the hands of sev-

eral individual concerns. To give some idea of the

numerous stages through which the note has to pass

before it is ready for signature, we yesterday made a

exumined the processes throughout. THE STEEL-PLATE.
All eegravings for bank-notes, bonds, or Treasury Notes are made on rolls and plates of steel selected for ha purity, and rolled and tempored with the greater nicety. Nearly all that is used for bank-note plates is onde in Newark and Philadelphia, but some, for peuliar kinds of work, is haported from England. The engravors get their plates all finished with the exception of some polishing of the surface, which is done after they come into their hands. The steel-plate when engraved is known as a "die," and so we will call it

in our descriptions. THE MODEL.

ontract with the Bank-Note Company their first busiess was, of course, to designate the style of the proposed notes, selecting the vignettes, portraits, figures, and lettering that should appear on the bills of the several decominations. For this purpose they are invited to the model and specimen rooms, where in huge bound books are kept specimens of every imaginable banknote, style of lettering, and all the vignettes, figures, medallions, and scroll work that have been produced for years past by the taste and skill of artist and engraver combined. Out of this collection such parts of notes as soom most suitable are selected, and each other portraits or designs as may be chosen are noted down. n a short time patterns, or models as they are called, of the new notes are made by the Company, the several portions indicated being stuck on pasteboard in their respective places, the lettering filled up roughly and blanks left for the proposed portraits. The model thus completed and accepted is placed in the hands of

His first care is to obtain a plate of suitable dimen-

the engraver.

ions, and from their collection of dies and rolls to select such as can be made available in the new die. If other adjoining the lettering is done, while in a third that marvelous tracery of seroll and net-work is

made for the face and back of the note by the wonder-

ing's train from Commbetsburg. A dispatch bad pre-ceded them from Hugerstown, scaring that the men had smuggled themselves through our lines above Williamswho were pointed out by an officer of Gen. Backs's clumn, that gentleman having followed them from

Haverstown.

The priso ers were taken to a private room in the Exchange, at the State Carliol, where they underwent a strict examination by the Mayor. They gave their names as Thomas J. Carson, Walter W. Kelly, and Wm. M. Pegnan, and represented themselves as being citizens of Baltimate.

Carson is a fine-holding, elderly gentleman, purhaps of the reaching of the reaching of the received in the former of the reaching.

sented a pa sport signed by the Bettish Consul at Bal-timore, and countersigned by the Secretary of State. Fegram is about the same age of Kelly, and of like proportions and stature. All of the party were well dressed, and apparently men of mans. Carson exhibited a "pass" from Col. Heintzelman, countersigned by Gen. Cooper, dated August 9. Upon his person were also found a number of "passes" from officers in the Confederate army, giving him mivilege to visit his property in several of the South-

in Stater. In the carpet-bag owned by Pegram were found a

"You see I have nothing at all."
At this time the Chief litted the extremity of his

were also found.

All the letters were taken possession of by the Mayor, and the circumstances being doesned enticient to detain the men in custody, they were put in the County Prison for a further bearing.

The men were evidently in the North to get specie and arms. They will probably be handed over to the military authorities as spics, when they will fare by the ndilitary laws prescribed in such cases.

When the officers of Government entered into their

there is a portrait to be introduced, a good deguerrootype is procured, and the engraver, looking at through a powerful magnifying glass, scratches on the face and figure with the charp point of his "graver" the general outlines, and marks the divisions of the strong lights and shadows. He then inke the scratched degreereotype-plate, takes an impression of the outflues on moistened paper, and, while the ink is still fresh, transfers the lines to his steel-plate. He is then ready to commence the engraving, having by this simple process of transfer obtained the outlines of his work in a franction of the time that would have been required to make them by the eye alone. The picture is now completed in the highest style of art as rapidly as the very delicate nature of the business will permi every line and shadow of the original being followed with the strictest fidelity. In one room the workmen are employed solely in engraving figures and vignettes,